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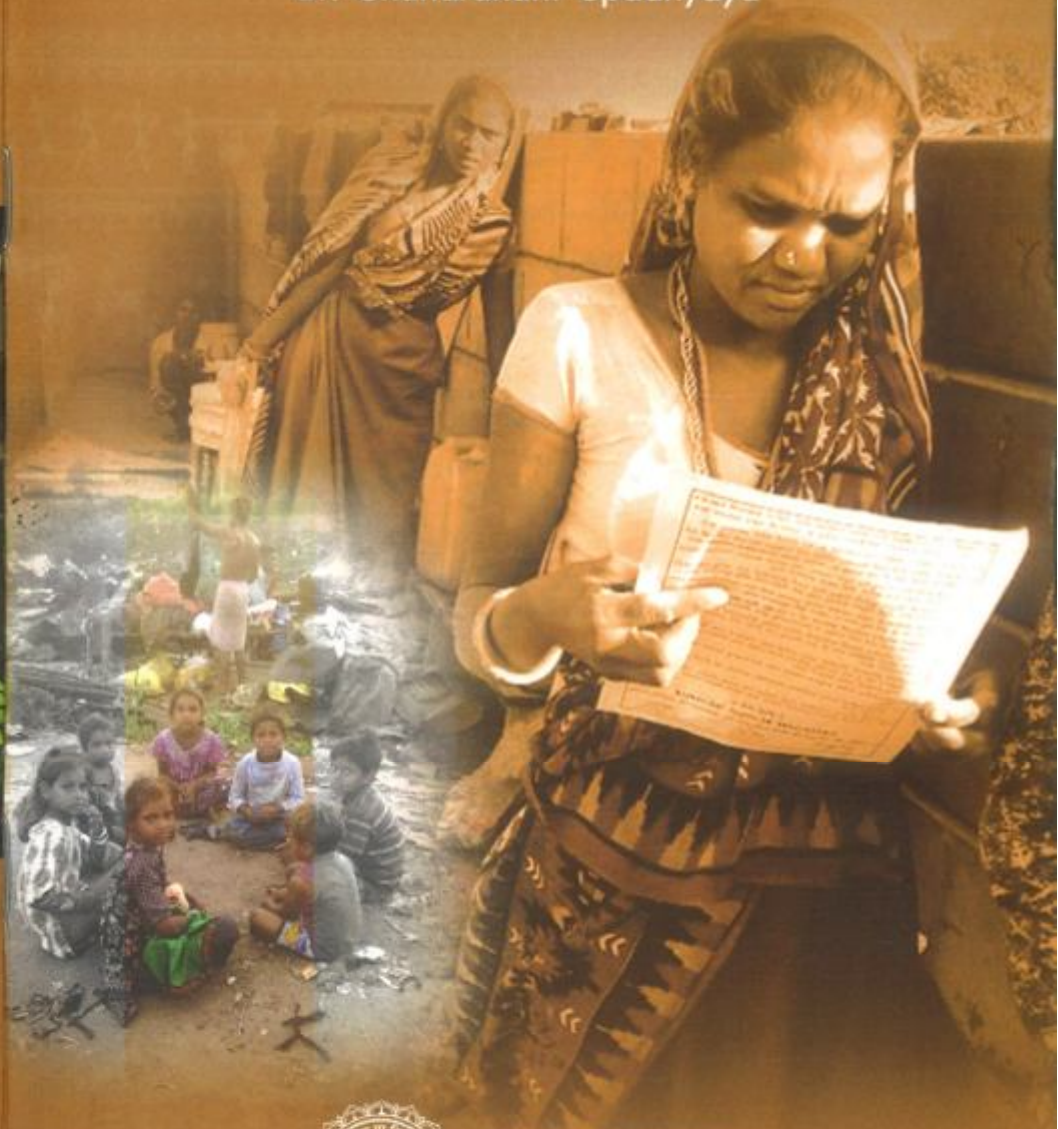
TRIBAL MIGRATION IN GUJARAT

Mr. Sarbeswar Sahoo
Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyaya



GUJARAT VIDYAPITH
ASHRAM ROAD
AHMEDABAD – 380 014

Centenary Celebration of Gujarat Vidyapith
ADIVASI SAMSHODHAN SHRENI PUB. 41

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Mr. Sarbeswar Sahoo
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PREFACE

Migration from one place to another is associated with human being since time immemorial. It is believed that early human migration have started 2 millions year before out of Africa. Migration in modern days can broadly divide into internal and international. In India in recent years internal labour migration has increased significantly where internal migration again can be classified as interstate and intrastate migration and as per the Economic Survey of 2017 the magnitude of interstate migration was close to 9 million annually between 2011 to 2016. In case of interstate migration labour from the labour surplus and economically backward regions of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha to economically prosperous regions like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala. It has been found that most of the migrants are from the socially and economically backward classes, dalits and most recently Tribals.Traditionally tribal systems were self sufficient and usually they were reluctant to move out. But in recent years tribals are migrating out from their home land to cities and other places in search of livelihood. In a report published in Down to Earth states that more than country's half of 104 million tribal populations now resides outside India's 809 tribal majority blocks. Between 2001 to 2011 census there is a 10 % reduction in tribal cultivators in India. Gujarat is home to around 90 lakhs of Scheduled Tribes population is also witnessing large scale migration during last many decades. However tribal migration in Gujarat is seen within the state itself and very few of them are migrating out to sugarcane and grape fields of Maharashtra.

The magnitude of tribal migration is not estimated in Gujarat, however a door to door study of 90 thousands tribal families migrating out of in Dahod district conducted by the Tribal Research and Training Institute to understand the impact. Large scale tribal migration is reported from tribal pockets Panchmahal, Chhota Udepur, Dang, Narmada, and Valsad

districts of Gujarat and are found to be seasonal and distressed. Migration of tribal is increasing day by day and even today they are found to be in large number in the city of Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Mehsana working mostly in the building and other construction works. Some of them are also migrating to rural area of Saurashtra and working in agriculture and cotton field and other working in sugarcane field of Bardoli and adjacent area. The workers work and live in very hazardous condition and there is need to address the problems faced by the workers and their family members including the children. And it is timely that the workshop on tribal migration in Gujarat was thought of by TRTI and this book an outcome of the workshop contains a number of issues of the migrant tribal labour of Gujarat like their livelihood situations, health, safety and working conditions, especially of the workers working in the construction and sugarcane fields, rights of women and children, the status of the governments welfare schemes and MNREGA and set of recommendations that aims at improving the overall quality of life of the tribal migrants as well as how to stop migrations from tribal area permanently.

Gujarat Vidyapith is committed to the cause of Tribal communities of Gujarat and many of it's programmes are embedded with so that it will help to initiate several administrative steps and corrective measures for tribal population widely distributed in Gujarat.

I congratulate the Tribal Research and Training Institute and their team to organize the workshop and compiling the information. I firmly believe this book will be useful for the policy makers and implementers, academicians, NGOs and other civil society organizations concerned with the issues of the tribals.

Prof. (Dr.) Anamik Shah
Vice Chancellor

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD – 380 014

Introduction

Gujarat is one the industrialised and prosperous state of India. When we discuss the issue of migration in Gujarat, the state has number of paradoxes. The state due to its comparatively better economic development attracts workers from more than 9 states of India. Gujarati people are known to be settled outside the country as well. A recent report by the *Vishwa Gujarati Samaj* claims Gujaratis' comprise around 33 % of the Indian Diaspora worldwide and can be found in 129 of 190 countries. That is the brighter part of the story related to migration in Gujarat. The other side of the story is that there are reports that shows distress seasonal migration from the eastern tribal belt of the state to the interior developed parts of the state. Not only that some workers of the border areas of the tribal belt also migrate to neighbouring state of Maharashtra especially to the sugar canes. Migration to cities like Ahmedabad, Surat and *Saurashtra* region is not new and there are many migrants migrating since last many decades.

Migration is not an issue when it is voluntary in nature and it's a part of human civilization that is happening since the evolution of human being. But migration becomes an issue to be worried when it is done out of distress what Michael Todaro says migration due to push factors.

Intrastate and Interstate migration is a common phenomenon in Indian subcontinent. Exact data regarding migration is not available however rough estimate says that

between 1 to 3 crore people along with their family members and children migrate to other states in search of employment and livelihood. Also exact data on tribal migrant household is not known in case of Gujarat as well. Most of the migrants belongs to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes and are landless or marginal farmers. They work in sector like Construction, Fisheries, Brick Kiln, Salt-pan, Ship breaking, Cotton fields. Gujarat had a tribal population of around 9 millions, lives in 14 tribal districts of the state. Migration of tribal is reported from Godhra, Dahod, Chhota Udepur, Dang, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha district of Gujarat etc. to cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Morbi, Rajkot and Nasik of Maharashtra. They work in the construction and real estate sector, cotton fields, diamond cutting and polishing industries etc. The main reason behind migration is distress in the local area due to drought and low productivity of agriculture and lack of employment opportunity etc. Some researcher also points out water scarcity as principal reason of migration.

The tribal workers in the destined place manage to get a regular employment. However they work and live in inhuman conditions. Their work environment is highly unsafe and hazardous whether it is construction industry or sugarcane farms. There are reports of accidents, death and disability of the tribal workers. They mostly live on road side and this poor living condition affects their health. Due to poor diet, nutrition of the workers and their children affected. Not only that the education of the children affected due to shift of places and work site. Due to low literacy and ignorance the workers are harassed at workplace. They are not in a position to take the benefits of the

governments welfare programme for example government has launched a number of welfare programmes for the construction workers through the Construction Workers Welfare Board and Rural Labour Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar. Not only that due migration the family misses the development programmes initiated by the Tribal Development Department and Rural Developments. Migration of youth from the villages also affect the management of common natural resources in the villages especially forest and water resources that would again add woe to the process of migration. Looking at the above said issues related to the migration of the tribal population of Gujarat to other developed part of the state and neighbouring state especially that of Maharashtra, a two day workshop on Tribal Migration in Gujarat was organized by TRTI, Gujarat on 28th and 29th September, 2018 focusing on Livelihood, Health, Social Security of Migrant Tribal Population of Gujarat.

Around 65 delegates from Universities, Government, NGOs and Community leaders participated in the workshop and shared their views that are compiled and provided in the next few pages.

Section-I (Day-1)
Dt. 28-09-2018

Inaugural Session

The workshop began with a prayer performed by the Students of Gujarat Vidyapith. After the prayer Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyaya, Director of TRTI welcomed the delegates to the workshop and shared that Migration of Tribal is a sensitive mater. Despite of development in Gujarat there is large scale migration from tribal area of Gujarat.

Inaugural address by Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyaya

According to Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyaya, In Gujarat large scale tribal migration is seen in recent years from Gujarat in search of labour work. From Dahod every year more than 70 % that would be around 9 lakhs tribal migrates outside for their livelihood. He stated that the number of people depending on agriculture in Dahod is declining since 1961.This is due to sub-division and fragmentation of land holding due to increase in population and hence tribal families.

- He stated that education in the society is one of the most important for social transformation that is also true for tribal society as well. But in tribal society even 1 % of the total population is not in higher education which is a matter of concern.
- Dr. Upadhyaya pointed out that many of the tribal migrating to Saurashtra and doing good cultivation there but they won't do the same in their own place.
- There is lot of improvement in the economic front of the tribal in Gujarat however they are very weak in social and cultural part.

- In town there are number of questions with reference to the construction work. Director also talk about no policy is being made yet for the migrant workers.

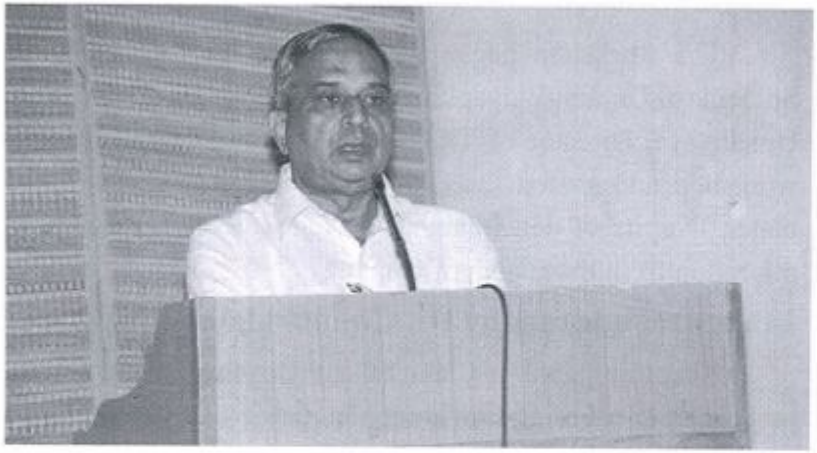

Fig. 1 : Welcome address by Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyaya, Director, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedadad.

During the two days deliberation of the workshop he desired the delegates to come up with some suggestions that can be used as a policy framework for the welfare of the migrant workers.

Keynote address by Dr. Vidyut Joshi, Eminent Sociologist, Former VC of Bhavnagar University

Dr. Vidyutbhai Joshi started his talk by posing the following questions :

1. What are the questions of Migration ?
2. He talked about the history of migration in Gujarat. The history of the world is full of migration. If one wants to study migration of tribes in Gujarat then one should study the history of migration of tribal in Ahmedabad where

Ashaval Bhil was ruling once upon a time. But later on Asaval pushed out from Ahmedabad and was later captured by Rajputs and the Muslim rulers. Not only that Rajput Kings of Idar and Vansda attacked the tribal ruler there pushed them furthers to the Jungle via Waghai.

3. Where ever dams are constructed in Gujarat, tribal's home and land submerged. He discussed that in 1970 Ukai dam was constructed as a result of which 3000 family were displaced and migrated to other places in search of livelihood. Ukai dam was constructed in the year 1970 due to which 18,000 families displaced most of them were tribes. Tribal of Uchhal and Nizhar lost their land in the Ukai dam. As a result of irrigation due to Ukai dam there was growth of Sugar king or Sugar baron in South Gujarat.

- How Parsi became landlord also is needed to be studied. Because of them there was land alienation in South Gujarat especially among the Halpati or the Dublas and hence they migrated to cities and settled there.
- There were several full fledged programme, most of them work in the construction sector. The Adivasi labour becomes old at the age of 35 to 40 years. There is bonded labour. The employer in the city lured the workers by offering transport expenses, accommodation in the city, provision of food. The poor implementation of labour laws was well documented by Jan Breman in his paper, "I am a Government Labour Officer". They are working 8 hours a day in Sugar factory. In sugar field for 1 ton cutting only 18 rupees is given. They were also not paid the minimum wages.

- Upendra Baxi made a details study of conditions of workers in Surat and he found the workers live in bad conditions. They live in 12 x 12 rooms, in those room 24 people lives there. When 12 sleep other 12 works-they work and sleep in shift.
- He discussed that there is seasonal migration which means migration is linked to weather. Why it is so ? Why they do not offer work in all the 12 months. Is it deliberate ?
- Child labour is also found in Gujarat. Because of their nimble Fig.ure they are used in cotton field by the cotton farmers especially of Saurashtra.
- He also discussed land and forest policy and its linkage to migration. He also discussed that there is decline in numbers of farmers.
- There are no industries in tribal area. There is need of industrial policies for tribal area and they should get work in industries.
- They should get local employment, home based work. Minimum wages laws need to be implemented. PF, Gratuity, Medical allowances, House rent allowances etc that should be given to the workers are not paid to them. They should be provided with identity card.
- In sugarcane cutting, all the work distribution is given to the muqaddam and he also has been given all the money to pay for the wages. But in practice the money should be handed over to the workers himself.
- He discussed that in a seminar of 1986, Central Trade Unions discussed on working condition of migrant

workers. There should be implementation of interstate migrant workman act. There is no inspection of workplace and hence it should be done.

Fig. 2 : Keynote address by Dr. Vidyut Joshi.

- He said most of the tribal labour all the migrant workers work in construction work in the land of Patel farmers.

Presidential address by Dr. Anamik Shah, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad

He addressed the gathering on the basis of objectives laid down in the workshop.

- He began with an introduction of tribes of Gujarat.
- He suggested that there should be identity card for the construction workers and migrant workers.
- By doing study we can know the situations of the scheduled tribes at the grass root level.
- He also suggested the tribes should be provided with their rights as enshrined in laws like FRA and PESA.

Fig. 3 : Presidential address by Dr. Anamik Shah.

Section-II (Day-1)
Session-I : Overview of Tribal Migration in Gujarat

Session Chair : Dr. Gaurishankar Pandya, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith (Retd.)

First session was chaired by Dr. Gaurishankar Pandya, formerly with the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat

Fig. 4 : Dr. Gaurishankar Pandya.

Vidyapith. He provided a brief overview of migrant workers and their plights in the cities like their working conditions, their living conditions wages etc.

Dr. Leela Visaria, Honorary Professor at GIDR, Ahmedabad

The first speaker of the session was Dr. Leela Visaria, Honorary Professor at GIDR, Ahmedabad who made a study of migrant sugarcane cutter of South Gujarat for the Swapath Trust, Ahmedabad working among the Adivasis of South

Gujarat. They have done a study on Sugarcane cutter of Dang step by step by comparing with the study of Jan Breman done in 1975.

Some of the questions raised by Prof. Visaria were as follows :

1. What changes in 40 years after Jan Breman made his study in the year 1975 ?
2. What are the changes happened among the sugarcane cutters during these 40 years ?

Out of 308 villages 33 villages studied were selected on the basis of random sampling. All the three taluka Subir, Waghai, Ahwa were covered and 11 villages from each taluka were chosen for the study. There was listing of all the house of migrant and investigated details of the migrating family like how long they were migrating, their working and living conditions, wages, and employment, how they are living in village and place of destination. Data from Muqaddam were also collected.

Findings

- In past and in the beginning the workers came from Maharashtra to cut sugarcane in South Gujarat. After Ukai Dam's construction, sugar cultivation began in the catchment area of Ukai. As workers from Maharashtra were experienced they were preferred.
- Earlier the workers move on within the sugarcane cultivated area or in circulation. But now they live in a fixed place and settled in hamlets with small huts.
- Now most of the workers are coming from Dang. As said earlier most of the workers were hired from Maharashtra.

Now very few workers are migrating from Maharashtra to the sugar field of South Gujarat.

- Earlier there was payment after completion of 15 days of work. However in present days there is payment only after completion of sugarcane cutting. In between they are paid some money for day to day expenses know in the local language as *Kharchi*.

Similarities of findings between the present study and study of Jan Breman

- There was piece rate earlier as well as now. For cutting of 1 ton of sugarcane they are paid Rs. 238.00 for 2 Person known as a *Koyata*. Earlier also they were paid per ton basis. It was found that maximum a koyata can cut up to 1 ton sugarcane per day. All the payments are paid by the Muqaddam. Muqaddam lend money to all the workers before the migration begins. He collect the money and along with the total interest at the end of the cutting season. Thus a condition of debt bondage exists in this process.
- In the local area Halpati tribes are found but they go out to nearby city for work but they do not work in sugarcane field. The migrant workers are preferred who do not have any local contacts, nobody took their responsibility and there is no one to take care.
- Male workers go out for truck load of sugarcane. Truck load money is given separately by the employers but the Muqaddam do not give the same to the workers who are unaware of this. Most of the workers are young couple.

Fig. 5 : Presentation by Dr. Leela Visaria.

There is problem of educating the children of sugarcane cutter. The local villagers and school don't allow the children of migrant sugarcane cutters to the village school for study. Language is also a big problem in the primary school.

Shri Vipulbhai Pandya, Secretary, *Bandhkam Mazoor Sangathan*, Ahmedabad

The next speaker of the session was Vipulbhai Pandya of *Bandhkam Mazoor Sangathan,* Ahmedabad.

He discussed about migration from Dahod District of Gujarat where he worked amongst the tribal construction workers since last 25 years. Now they are working in the destination place as well to tackle the issues of education of children of migrant workers. In 1993 he joined with the NGO known as Disha.

- In 1994 he made a study of 110 tribal migrant workers working in Ahmedabad. In Dahod district out of total population of 27 lakhs, 73 % are tribal mostly Bhil. The main source of livelihood of the district is agriculture that is rainfed. Over the year due to increase in population there subdivision and fragmentation of land holding due to which size of farm become smaller and become unviable for sustainable agriculture. He shared that there is no facilities for irrigation in this district. The main crops grown by the farmers of the districts are Maize (*Makai*), *Tuver*, *Adad*, *Dangar* (Paddy), *Mag* etc.
- He discussed that in 2003-2004 Prof. David Moss of U.K. made a detail study of Dahod and shared his findings. Prof. Moss stated that only 30 to 40 % of the total land of Dahod can provide livelihood to 40 % of the people-Rest 60 % of the people will migrate at any cost. So whatever you do for agriculture people will migrate. Population of Dahod is 4.80 lakhs and most of the people of this taluka migrate to places like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Vapi, Palanpur, and Tharad for construction work only.

He then made a talukawise analysis of migration from Dahod district as follows :

- In Garbada there are 1.98 lakhs populations out of which 50 % migrate to agriculture field and rest of the 50 % into the construction sector.
- From Limkheda tribal youth are going to construction sector and some are migrating to Saurashtra to work in Agriculture sector.

- From Devgadh Baria taluka they don't migrate along with family but alone and most of them work in construction.
- From Dhanpur an estimated number of 1.80 lakhs are migrating out in search of livelihood. They work in brick kiln and rest in cultivation in Saurashtra.
- Tribal migrant from Fatehpura go mostly to work in agriculture and construction.
- Tribal migrant from Jhalod : 70 % work in construction work and rest are in agriculture.

To conclude from Dahod district alone 8 to 9 lakhs people are migrating and work in agriculture, construction, brick kiln and in factories. The workers in the destination place live in very bad conditions. He stated that most of the workers are doing construction work in the city of Surat, Ahmedabad, Vadodara where they used to like in huts made of tadpatri (palm leaf). There is scarcity of open spaces in the cities now a days and hence they find it to difficult to live. There is lack of availability of sufficient employment as well in the cities and he found that during last 4 to 5 years tribal labour from Panchmahal and Dahod are working in rag picking and sanitation work.

At a very young age they are joining the construction work and as a result there is negative impact on their education. This is one of the reasons the matriculation result of Dahod for the year 2017-18 was one of the lowest in Gujarat.

He informed that they have conducted a study which says that Muqaddam are the important element of this process of tribal migration and exploitation as well. Most of the Muqaddam are from ST community and are young. They are not educated and

the builders prefer Muqaddam who are not educated. The builder escapes from their legal responsibility towards the workers like providing housing, drinking water, health, schooling and crèche, registration of the workers, minimum wages. There is a system of *Kharchi Pratha* (day to day expenses) for the migrant workers. Muqaddam gives advance money to the workers that are collected by the Muqaddam from the monthly wage of the tribal labour that is usually kept with the Muqaddam. He doesn't allow the full payment to the worker. They collect double the amount of the kharchi they paid to the workers. Since his money is blocked with the Muqaddam, they cannot go anywhere. Thus there is forced or bonded labour. Contractor knows the Muqaddam and Muqaddam knows the labourer. Due to this approach of the Muqaddam there are cases of attack on the Muqaddam in Dahod and Panchmahal, their property are ceased in case of any dispute.

Suggestions for the improvement of work and life of the tribal migrant populations :

- There is a law for the welfare of construction workers known and BOCW Act 1996 and as most of the tribal migrant are into construction they can take the benefits of the Construction Workers Welfare Board. He said that there are 2000 crores of CESS collected by the Government of Gujarat that can be implemented properly and utilized for the welfare of the workers. There is need of proper implementation of the schemes and how there can be convergence among different departments working for the welfare of the tribal.
- There is a need of a policy to check migration of tribals. There was a pilot migration labour support policy

implementation by Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT), Dahod. Dahod was selected for the migrant labour support programme policy implementation. This support programme need to be implemented properly. Government of India made a committee to check migration. It should be seen how that had worked.

- There should be school at workplace and implementation of Right to Education Act 2006.
- The labourer should be provided with a card like Bhamashah Card, in which all the benefits are provided. The Bhamashah Scheme envisaged by Government of Rajasthan in the year 2008 that aims direct benefit transfer scheme to the beneficiary. The objective of the Scheme is financial inclusion, women empowerment and effective service delivery. Bank Account and Bhamashah Card to be made in the name of the female of the house that empowers her to be the decision-maker for the family, for effective use of all cash and non-cash benefits under various Public Welfare Schemes of the Government.
- There should be model office to be built up at Dahod where the workers before leaving for work should register his or her name and the details of destination of work, where the worker is going and what kind of work he or she is doing to there.
- There is a need to develop an employment exchange especially for the tribal youth centre at Dahod district.
- Now there is a maternity benefit up to Rs. 7000.00 for the workers. This is meant for 2 children. However it has

been suggested that such limit should not be there and may be provided to all. It should be paid immediately. They should be given good houses.

Fig. 6 : Presentation by Shri Vipulbhai Pandya.

- Government of India should make a GR for migrant workers welfare support programme.

Mr. Devchand Vahonia, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith

He shared his own experience in the context of tribal migration where the number of migrant are increasing day by day. Migrant workers from Dahod migrate to Ahmedabad and other cities and they used to say in past that they are going to Gujarat for work but now they are stop saying that.

- Employment is not sustainable in the local area, there is no security like education and employment and hence there is migration.

- There are so many tribal development schemes implemented in the rural area but they are not going to the people. For example the dairy development scheme of the Government is not going to appropriate people.
- He said that wherever NGOs are intervening some effects are visible. For example N.M. Sadguru Foundation, Dahod have intervened in many parts of Dahod in watershed and tribal agriculture that has visible impact on checking migration. Instead of dairy development there is need of teak cultivation, he suggested.

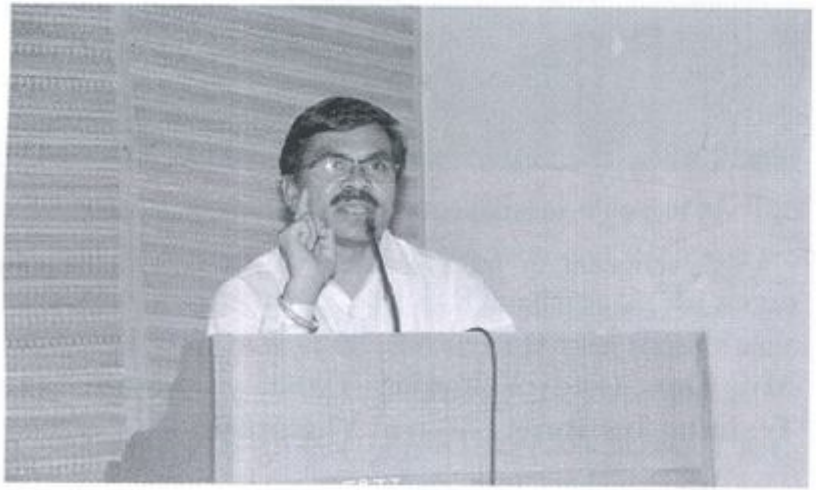

Fig. 7 : Presentation by Mr. Devchand Vahonia.

- There is a need of financial planning, the housing conditions need to be improved, irrigation need to be provided for agriculture, education planning, family planning etc. is required.

Session-I : 'Overview of Tribal Migration in Gujarat' Contd. (Post lunch session)

The session on Overview of Tribal Migration in Gujarat continued in the 2nd session. Dr. Maheshbhai Gamit, Associate Professor of Department of Sociology, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Chaired this session. The next speaker was Mukeshbhai Bhuria who became a Tribal Real Estate Developer in Ahmedabad shared his view.

Shri Mukeshbhai Bhuria, Tribal Real Estate Developer, Ahmedabad

- He also stated that the Muqaddam are important in the whole process of migration of tribal. He discussed about choice and preference of Muqaddam by the builder. Contractor does not want Muqaddam to be skilled, educated, aware and clever. The Muqaddam should not be in a position to calculate, take measurement of work. They do not want such Muqaddam.
- They do not allow unions to flourish. The builders do not allow the Government to include any provisions for the migrant workers in their planning of work or projects.
- He discussed questions related to the Tribal labour of Dahod and Panchmahal. He urged that there is a need to make necessary reform related to the labour laws related to the tribal labour. If there is any problem faced by the tribal labour of Dahod they are not registered by the Police. Police do not take FIR request from the Tribal labour of Dahod. If the workers are faced with any accident they were not taken to the hospital by the employer for treatment.

Fig. 8 : Presentation by Shri Mukeshbhai Bhuria.

- In the city the workers live on open spaces, footpath. In case of any harassment police do not take complain.

Jamabhai Padhar, Leader of Padhar Community, Ranagadh, Surendranagar, Gujarat

Jamabhai Padhar, Ranagadh, Nalsarovar of Surendranagar district discussed about the problem of Padhar communities, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). According to him there are 12 villages of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar district where the Padhar tribes are found to be living around the Nalsarovar Lake.

- The villages lived by the Padhars are Shahpur, Shiyal, Dharji, Devadthal, Nam Katechi, Ranagadh, Ralol, Parali, Parnala, Godi and Anandpur. Out of this 8 are in Surendranagar having a population of 32,000 and 4 villages of Ahmedabad having a population of 16,000. All the Padhar are very poor.

- 75 % of the Padhar population of the district is migrating out of the villages most of the time in search of livelihood due to poverty. In past Nalsarovar used to provide food, fodder, fish, recreating to the Padhars which have been lost over the period of time. Nalsarovar was a source of food, fodder, tubers, grass for house hold materials, business etc. Now it is lost due to declaration of Nalsarovar as a wild life sanctuary.
- Some members of the Padhar tribes have taken the benefits of the Government's skill development programmes. He then discussed his initiatives on embroidery work for Padhar women. Jamabhai also tried to organize the community to take advantage of the various development programmes of the Government.

Fig. 9 : Address by Jamabhai Padhar.

- Earlier the community had community rights over a large track of Bhal land near their place but now that land has been taken back by the Government and hence have impacted on their livelihood. If this land can be returned back to them then it will have a positive impact on the Padhars migration.

Presentation by Mr. Denis Macwan, Prayas, Ahmedabad

Prayas, Ahmedabad made a detail study of Muqaddam and the Sugarcane cutters with the help of structured questionnaire. Sugar mill are formed on the basis of cooperative structure like Amul (Anand Milk Union) where each dairy farmer is a member. But this is not so incase of the sugar mill. The main points shared by Shri Macwan are as follows :

- As per the official information of GSFCSFL (Gujarat State Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited), in all 4.50 lakh farmer families are cultivating sugarcanes in their farms, sowing sugarcanes in total area of 1.62 lakh hectares within the purview of GSFCSFL's sugar factories. These member factories are providing employment to 5.50 lakh individuals that include those being employed in factories at various levels of works as well as sugarcane, harvesters. The annual turnover covering all members is rupees 2000 crores and they have daily crushing capacity of around 80,000 metric tons. The 23 sugar factories are providing annual income in the range of 250 crores rupees to Central and State Governments.
- As per the estimate of present research around 1.5 to 2 lakhs migrant harvesters have carried out sugarcane-cutting last year.
- Sugarcane-harvesting work is the only activity which is providing livelihood for 5 to 6 months and for which they have to migrate every year, often to long distance. Thus, the migration is 'distress migration'.

- So in nutshell, in terms of social and economic conditions most of the harvesters are having extremely weak and hence, vulnerable status. They can be counted as one of the most deprived groups of the social-economic order in overall terms. And add into their miseries, the native regions too are in pathetic shape in terms of agricultural situation and employment opportunities as well as quality of set of infrastructural facilities.
- The working conditions are pathetic and oppressive. The harvesters have to toil for long hours without provisions of basic facilities and safety measures. And so they are prone to hazards of injuries and fatigue.
- The living sites are equally of appalling nature in terms of any human settlement, with total absence of basic amenities as well as infrastructural facilities.
- Schooling and care-taking of their children are other major problems of harvesters during harvesting season.
- The study found that majority of the sugarcane cutters are land less or having very less land or land without any irrigation facilities.

Fig. 10 : Presentation by Mr. Denis Macwan.

- The worker work around 12 to 14 hours per day after which he is able to cut 1 ton sugarcane. As wage they get 238 rupees per ton out of which the Muqaddam take Rs. 45 as commission.
- He suggested that looking at the labour put the workers should get 400 rupees as minimum wage.
- The workers should be paid Rs. 5 lakhs should be paid in case of accident.

Presentation by Shri Dipakbhai Dabhi of Adivasi Sarvangi Vikas Sangh, Danta, Banaskantha discussed following points :

- Tribal population of Danta and Amirgadh are migrating to the nearby area like Palanpur and work mostly in the cotton fields. They employ child labour and there is exploitation.

Fig. 11 : Presentation by Shri Dipakbhai Dabhi.

- The most important point he shared that in recent years there is large scale marriage of tribal brides with the non-tribal of nearby area. In each villages there are at least 10 girls found to be married with the non-tribals. He found that they are not given due respect in their in laws houses.

Shri Mr. Nalinbhai, Mamta Trust, Bhiloda, Sabarkantha, Gujarat

- Nalinbhai shared his own experience of making a skill development agency for the tribal labour. Raised issues regarding government allowing agencies for government contract who are tendering below minimum wages. The workers are not treated in the workplace with dignity.
- He also shared about the importance of providing identity cards to the workers and governments initiatives about the UWIN card (Unorganized Worker Index Number).

Fig. 12 : Presentation by Mr. Nalinbhai.

- Factory owner here at Gujarat do not want workers from Gujarat rather they want them from other states like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh. They do not want labourer from Gujarat. They do not work for 12 hours. For example in bakery industry they do not work.

Shri Mr. Kishanbhai Kathood, Kanooni Sahayata Kendra, Songadh, Tapi, Gujarat

- He discussed about their organization's activities for the sugarcane workers and shared his experience on the sugarcane cutters of the South Gujarat who are migrating from Songadh, Tapi, Vyara. Mostly Kathodi, Bhil and Kotwalia tribes work in the sugarcane field.
- There is no employment at local area. He shared that in the MNREGA programme, the worker are in a position to get employment for only 10 days. They are getting the money after 2/3 months of completion of work under NREGA.

Fig. 13 : Presentation by Shri Mr. Kishanbhai Kathood.

- In 60 % of the village from where tribal are migrating to sugar field have no water, electricity, education etc. They are not getting any of these benefits.
- Money lenders or the Muqaddam those who are lending money to the workers in advance deduct double the money he paid to the workers in advance.
- The weaker section of the Chaudhari, Vasava, Gamit tribes are also doing migration in search of livelihood.
- 10 % of the tribal in local area have improved their quality of life through dairy and animal husbandry. 10 % of the tribal migration stopped due to implementation of FRA.

Mustubhai Khan, Gramshilpi, Khatisitara, Amirgadh, Banaskantha, Gujarat

He is working among the poor tribal of village of Khatisitara, Amirgadh taluka of Banaskantha, Gujarat. He shared his own experience of working among tribal and its impact.

Fig. 14 : Presentation by Mustubhai Khan.

- The tribal migrate to the nearby city like Palanpur and work there is Marble factory. Majority of the workers suffers from TB. They also get a very low wage rate.
- He mobilized the tribal of Khatisitara village and other nearby area to collect minor forest product like honey and guggal and help them to sell in the local market.
- In the village there are 12 families involves in Animal husbandry and dairying, in summer they dig well in the nearby villages.

In the end Prof. Gamit, Chair of the session thanked all the participants for their timely presentation and delivered his own remarks.

Fig. 15 : Address of the Chair of the Session Dr. Maheshbhai Gamit, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

Session-II : Women's and Child Right of Migrant Tribal Population

Chaired by Dr. Dileep Mavalankar, Director, Indian Institute of Public Health, Gandhinagar

Session II of the Workshop was on Health, Safety, Women's and Child Right of Migrant Tribal Population, Chaired by Dr. Dileep Mavalankar, Director, Indian Institute of Public Health, Gandhinagar. He briefed the presenters about the health challenges before the tribal communities and health infrastructure in tribal area of Gujarat. He urged the speakers to be precise and come out with policies that can be helpful improving the health of the tribal communities and their families migrating to far off places from their home. How the rights of women and children could be addressed.

Fig. 16 : Chair of the Session Dr. Dileep Mavalankar.

Dr. Umang Mishra, Nodal Officer, Commissionerate of Health, Gandhinagar, Government of Gujarat

The first speaker of this session was Dr. Umang Mishra, Nodal Officer, Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme, Gujarat, Commissionerate of Health, Government of Gujarat. In the beginning he provided a back ground of migration and their health in the context of tribal population. He discussed that addressing the health issues of a floating population is a challenge at policy level. This mindset result in complex policy issues at public health level. He provided an overview of rural and urban migration in Gujarat in general and tribal migration in particular. He discussed the issues related to migrant. He then discussed about a cobweb of migration with example. He then discussed the various causal factors that affect the health of the migrant workers. The various health problem faced by the workers are :

- Water born Diseases like Diarrhea, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Viral Hepatitis.
- Vector Born Diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Filariasis, JE Vaccine Preventable Diseases like Measles, Diphtheria, Pertussis Tuberculosis Leprosy STD like HIV/ AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhea Leptospirosis Pneumonia, Iron Deficiency Anaemia.
- Non Communicable Diseases like Hypertension, Diabetes, Stroke.
- Occupational Diseases like Silicosis, Vision Problem, Cancer.
- Sickle Cell Anaemia.
- Tobacco consumption and Alcohol Abuse.

- Injury and Stress.
- Other problems like inequitable access of health services, large family size, low acceptance of family planning methods.

He also offered Solutions to the above discussed problems like :

1. Reducing the financial burden of health care through
   - Community health funds
   - Health insurance
   - Subsidized outpatient care provision by private providers
2. Provision of Urban amenities to slums
   - To improve the infrastructure
   - To increase community participation through SHGs
   - To enhance self reliability of the communities
3. Strengthening Public Private Partnerships.

He also discussed the various initiatives of Government of Gujarat to address the health issues of the Migrant population like

- Government of Gujarat has initiated many health programs and projects for health problems, targeting migrants' health.
- For control of communicable diseases, Government of Gujarat has started 204 U-PHCs in corporation area which are located mainly in or near slums.
- All activities of health programs are implemented by UHC and OPD is also run.

- Immunization is also done every week in UHND. In last 2 years more than 11,000 UHND have been planned.
- House to house survey by MPHW for TB, Leprosy, Water borne and Vector borne diseases.
- Govt. has launched special mobile van for diagnosis of TB cases in remote area.
- Leprosy Case Detection Campaign is going on to detect cases of leprosy in high endemic area, Specific Leprosy Campaign in Hot Spot in Rural and Urban area, where G2D is detected.
- LLINs are distributed to pregnant woman for protection against mosquito bite.
- Sickle Cell Anaemia program has been started by health department in 2006 and screen out more than 9 million tribal populations and identified around 30,000 SCD patients.

Fig. 17 : Presentation by Dr. Umang Mishra.

- Survey for screening of birth defects/ School Health Programme by RBSK team.
- Under Kuposhan Mukta Abhiyan, survey for malnutrition is conducted and Sever malnourished children are given treatment at CMTC and further to NRC, if needed.
- Survey of Diabetes by HW and then put on treatment by UHC / CHC.
- Mukhyamantri Amrutam Yojana (MA Yojana).
- Accidental (monetary) coverage up to Rs. 50,000/ per beneficiary.

Shri Sukhdevbhai Patel, founder of Gantar, Patdi, Surendranagar

The next speaker in this session was Sukhdevbhai Patel, founder of Gantar, Patdi. He discussed the Rights of the Children of the parents migrating out for eking livelihood.

- He talked about seasonal migration and its impact on dropout. He then discussed about *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* programme and its impact.
- He suggested that they should be provided with migration cards and should be implemented properly.
- There should be more and more of seasonal hostel and should be implemented properly.
- He talked about the impact of Gunotsav, Education Praveshotsav. He pointed out that along with parents the children also do migrate there are issues of re-registration of the children.

- He discussed about provisions of Right to Education 2006 and how they can be implemented in the context of migrant children. RTE-2006 came as basic fundamental rights of the children. The mainstream school should be continued and all facilities should be provided to them.

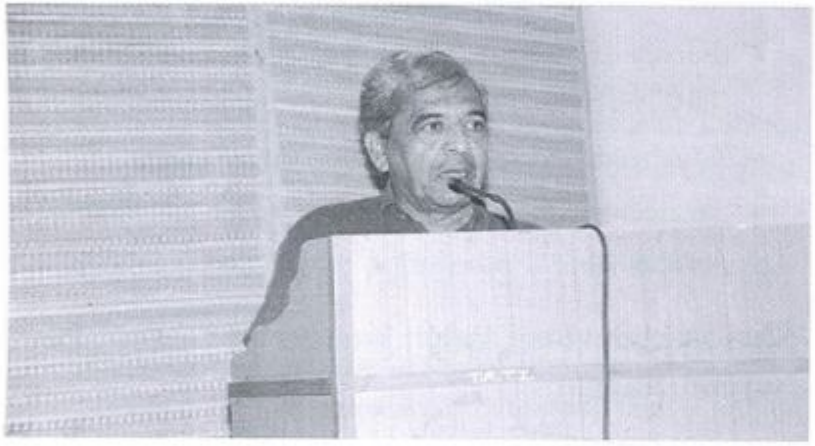

Fig. 18 : Presentation by Shri Sukhdevbhai Patel.

- He then discussed about the school at workplace, mobile school. He shared his experience of working with children of Agaria (Salt Workers) of Little Rann of Kutch. They started seasonal hostel in the year 2006.

Ms. Neeta Hardikar, Anandi (Area Networking and Development Initiatives), Devgadh Baria

The next speaker in this session was Neeta Hardikar, one of the founders of Anandi, discussed about the problems of tribal women migrating out from their home. She talked in details about the women's issues as follows :

- She discussed about the issues of social security of the women migrating with their families to the cities. She

informed that even pregnant women working in the destination places have many problems. She suggested that there should be constitution of committee on social security. She suggested that pension of old age persons should be hiked to Rs. 400.

- There should be incorporation of details of information in the Mamta card of the migrant women (e-Mamta). And along with Mamta card; migration card should be given to the migrating families.
- She also talked about the counselling in the workplace.
- She shared a detailed study of 40 villages made by them on livelihood in Panchmahal and Dahod districts of Gujarat. There is need to create jobs in the informal sector to improve the life of women.
- There are instances of alcohol abuse and other exploitation incase of the tribal women.

Fig. 19 : Presentation by Ms. Neeta Hardikar.

Dr. Renu Desai, Professor, CEPT University, Ahmedabad

In India after agriculture, construction is the second largest sector that provides employment. She discussed in details the housing conditions of the construction workers in Ahmedabad. The study they have undertaken with three objectives : (i) to understand the existing conditions of construction workers' housing in Ahmedabad in terms of their existing access to land for housing, the physical condition of their shelters and settlements, their access to basic services and amenities, and the set of actors and institutions that have a bearing on these conditions; (ii) to understand the factors that influence housing choices and housing mobility amongst construction workers such as location of nakas and construction sites, affordability, social networks, duration of stay in the city and migration dynamics; and (iii) to develop a framework and proposal for improving construction workers' housing.

Typologies of Construction Workers' Settlements :

This study identifies five typologies of settlements in which construction workers find shelter : (i) shelters / settlements on pavements and street edges, under flyovers and bridges; (ii) shelters / settlements on government or private lands, which are not recognized slums; (iii) rental housing in slums on government of private lands, which are generally recognized slums; (iv) shelters / settlements on private sector construction sites; and (v) shelters / settlements on public sector construction sites. The first three typologies are of offsite settlements while the latter two are of onsite settlements.

The findings of the study are as follows :

1. **Tenure security :** Those who are near the site onsite their tenure security is good compared to offsite like those who are living at the edges of the road, below the flyover near railway line. They are subject to harassment eviction, thefts of their belonging and valuable.
2. **Housing Quality :** She discussed about four main types of shelters were found in construction workers' settlements in Ahmedabad. They are Potla, Kutcha shelter made of tarpaulin, Kutcha shelter made of tin sheets and 4th type is semi-pucca.The first group are more vulnerable compared to others. The study found that in the onsite regarding the provision of housing facilities nothing precisely mentioned in the existing laws like (Interstate Migrant Workmen Act 1979, The Building and Other Construction Workers Act 1996, PWD and CPWD guidelines, etc.)

Fig. 20 : Presentation by Dr. Renu Desai.

3. **Basic Services and amenities :** Onsite settlement have some facilities water but those who live in offsite settlement lacks most of the basic amenities like water toilets etc.
4. **Documents for entitlement in the city :** Most of them have documents like ID proof are for their villages and have no proof of the city.
5. **Income and expenditure :** For two earning member households, monthly income is Rs. 6000-9000 if they are unskilled and Rs. 8000-12,000 if the male is skilled.

Address by Shri J. Ranjeethkumar, IAS, Commissioner of Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat

In the end of the last session Shri J. Ranjithkumar, Commissioner, Tribal Development, Gandhinagar interacted with the delegates on the issues of Tribal Migration.

- He stated that those who have power do not have data; similarly those who have data do not have power. Hence individuals or organization having information should contact the people in power for effective implementation of government policies.
- He desired to have more information about the Kadianaka / Labour Naka where the labour gathers in search of Job.
- Wanted to know about the Annapurna Yojana launched by the Government for the construction workers and how they can have a centralized system like Akshaya Patra that can be adopted in such case.

- Suggested to have a detail study of the Muqaddam.
- Discussed about the importance of Mamta Card for pregnant women.

Fig. 21 : Address by Shri J. Ranjeethkumar.

In the end few of the speakers were invited to share their opinions about the Migrant workers :

First Vipulbhai shared that there are approximately 20 lakhs construction workers out of which 12 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes :

- He discussed the role of construction workers welfare board and the issues related to registration of the workers. In order to increase the registration of the construction workers there is a need to make awareness at village level. There should be facilities for women workers who are

pregnant. He also suggested the importance of the mobile health van that is unique.

- There should be a card like that of Bhamashah card for the migrant workers.
- In the place of shopping ration card the workers should be facilitate ration with the help of mobile ration shop.

Second speaker was Sukhdevbhai Patel, Founder of Gantar shared his view :

- He talked about the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the context of education of children of the migrant populations.
- He emphasized on the issues of Right to Education, school at workplace and seasonal hostel for the migrant workers.
- He suggested that for educational improvement of the child, they should be provided with migration card during migration. He suggested that the school management committees should take a note of the total number of children migrating with the parents. He discussed about two programmes.

Third Shri Jagdishbhai of Peoples Training Research Center (PTRC), Vadodara desired that :

- He discussed about the migrant workers health and the occupational diseases that the workers suffers like Silicosis, Asbestosis and Tuberculosis.
- There should be migration facilitation center in the context of migration where there should be registration of the workers and training should be provided to them so that migration will be checked.

Fig. 22 : Presentation by Shri Jagdishbhai.

Neeta Hardikar of Anandi also kept her points before the Commissioner of Tribal Development Department that are as mentioned below :

She said that the migrant workers migrate out of his or her home for more than 6 to 8 months. The focus should be to address the followings : (i) Health (ii) Education and (iii) Housing facilities at workplace.

Safety of the workers and their family members especially the women and child. The places they stay should be provided with protection by the state. They need to be protected from the antisocial elements. There is a need to provision of social security to the workers. There is a need of food security as well.

She also suggested that there is a need to rethink upon the word labour. At the district level there should be a nodal officer to look after the migrant workers and their problems. He should track the details of the workers going out for work.

There is need to have a booklets on the various schemes of the Governments especially tribal development departments. Mustubhai, Gramshilpi share the detail structure and function of Gramshilpi Programme for micro level development in tribal areas. There was discussion regarding providing scholarship to the Gramshilpis working in tribal areas by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat to attract more and more youth.

In his concluding remarks Prof. Mavalankar share his view regarding improvement of the health of the tribal migrant workers and their family members and urged for a detail policy for them.

In the end Shri Sarbeswar Sahoo Coordinator of the workshop summarized the deliberation made in the day one of the workshop briefed the participants about the plan of the second day of the workshop.

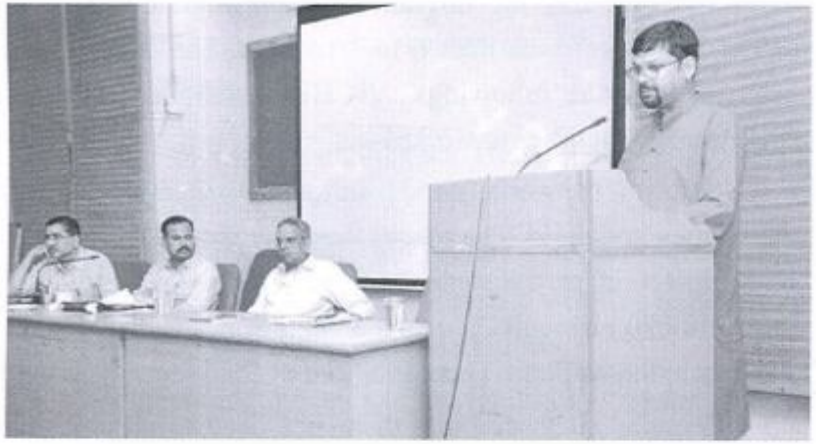

Fig. 23 : Summary and Vote of thanks by Mr. Sarbeswar Sahoo, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

Fig. 24 : Delegates of the Workshop.

Fig. 25 : Delegates of the Workshop.

Section-II (Day-2)
Dt. 29-09-2018
Session-III : Governments Welfare, Social Security and Skill Development Programmes for the Migrant Tribal Population

Session Chair – Dr. Satyakam Joshi, Director, CSS, Surat

Dr. Satyakam Joshi of Centre for Social Studies Surat Chaired the session on Social Security of Migrant Tribal workers.

Shri I.G. Soni, Gujarat Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW), talked about the various welfare schemes of the Board as mentioned below :

- He discussed about the various schemes of the BOCWB and provided the information regarding the welfare schemes of the board.
- He also discussed about the training programmes arranged by the Board for the construction workers.
- He also discussed the health and social security programmes available for the construction workers. He also discussed the difficulties faced by the workers with reference to the health and disease.

Fig. 26 : Presentation by Shri I.G. Soni, Gujarat Makan ane Anya Bandhkam Shramyogi Kalyan Board.

Mr. Bipinbhai Gamit, Kanooni Sahayata Kendra, Songadh

- Bipinbhai Gamit discussed about the impact of MNREGA on the tribal labour migration from South Gujarat.

Fig. 27 : Presentation by Mr. Bipinbhai Gamit.

- He raised questions about employment and wages of the workers. The major flaws of the programme are delay in payment of wages. In MNREGA after working for 8 hours the workers are getting an wage of Rs.192.

Mr. Vipulbhai Ramani of TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith

- Mr. Vipulbhai Ramani of TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith presented his study on implementation of MNREGA and its impact on Tribal Migration in the context of Dang district.
- Out of 5315 households of Dang 5.61 % or 280 families were selected for the study. For this purposes villages from all the three taluka of Dang like Ahwa, Shubir, and Waghai were covered.

The main findings of the study are :

- Migration has increased after implementation of MNREGA. Before MNREGA 154 families were migrating after that 258 had migration. Around 38.93 % (109) families migrate with their families. The duration of migration is in between 0-4 month.
- Tribal from Dang were migrating to Maharashtra 116 (41.43 %). Rest of the household studied are migrating to Valsad, Surat, Navsari and Vapi of Gujarat to work in sugarcane and other wage labour work.
- In the field there is economic exploitation, physical and social exploitation as well. 62 family (22.14 %) family migrating with their children. 24 (8.57 %) children are migration. 38 (13.57 %) children are not going to school. They are looking after their small brother and sister and other domestic work. 4 children are found to be doing household core. They are also taking care of younger siblings in home.

Fig. 28 : Presentation by Mr. Vipulbhai Ramani.

Shri Madhubhai of WASMO, Gandhinagar

Next speaker of the session was Shri Madhubhai of WASMO who discussed about the water scarcity in Tribal areas of Gujarat and initiatives by WASMO, Gujarat.

Madhubhai of WASMO discussed about the push and pull factors behind migration. Madhubhai said that water crisis is the principal reason behind the migration from drought prone tribal area. But until now there is no discussion on this. They found that non-tribal area peoples responses towards WASMO's scheme was more positive compared to the tribal area. This is because there is a people share of cost equivalent to 10 % for all the water conservation programme of WASMO.

Fig. 29 : Presentation by Shri Madhubhai.

Question & Answer, Discussion :

- The wage paid in MNREGA is 192 that are far low compared to the construction workers working in cities. In construction works the minimum wage is Rs. 305. Vipulbhai said that the wage rate for construction and

other work. In construction work the wages are in between Rs. 250 to 300. At kadianaka some time the wages is fixed at 400. There is need to create job and arrangement of wages.

- In case of migrant working in Agriculture (*Kheti*) Share-cropping (*Bhagya Kheti*), there is need of compulsory registration. If there is any cheating with the worker then they should be compensated with insurance.
- In many case wages are not paid in time, how that can be paid should be thought of. There is need to implement labour laws. The workers should be paid wages by the 7th of each month. Bank account opened with Jandhan yojana should be linked with this.
- In MNREGA women workers should be provided with more employment opportunities.
- There is minimum wages as per laws but it should be checked whether that minimum wage is proper or not should be received in time.
- Who is making choice of the work ? Why there is corruption in the Government especially MNREGA work. Why the wages are not paid in a day or two ? Who is getting the maximum benefit out of Migration ? What is the Political economy of the tribal migration ? Were some of the pertinent questions raised by the delegates and suggested that answer needed to be found out to tackle tribal migration. Tribal should think development their own.

Fig. 30 : Interaction by the Delegates.

Fig. 31 : Interaction by the Delegates.

Fig. 32 : Interaction by the Delegates.

Remarks of Dr. Satyakam Joshi, Director, CSS, Surat :

In FRA only 28 % people have got the Sanand. PESA Act is a toothless act. In dang out of 311 village 5 % population have no facilities. 68 % of the people are educated unemployed. Thus the point is how these legislation can be implemented has to be thought of.

Fig. 33 : Address by the chair of the session Dr. Satyakam Joshi.

Session-IV
Group Discussion and Presentation

Session-IV was on Group Discussion on Actionable points for improvement the Quality of Life of Migrant Tribal of Gujarat. The session was divided in to two parts the first was formation of Group in the following lines

Group-I have decided to discuss on Employment, Wages, Livelihood and Overall Quality of Life Improvement of Migrant Tribal Population.

Fig. 34 : Group discussion among the members.

Group-II was decided to discuss on Health, Safety and Welfare of Migrant Tribal Population.

Fig. 35 : Group discussion among the members.

Group-III was decided to discuss on Women's and Children's Right of Migrant Tribal Population.

Fig. 36 : Group discussion among the members.

Group-IV was decided to discuss on Technology, Database of Migrant Workers and Support System.

Fig. 37 : Group discussion among the members.

The next part of this session was presentation of the Group Leaders of the points they discussed. The session was jointly chaired by Dr. J. C. Patel, Professor of Sociology, Gujarat University and Prof. Sachindra Narayan, former Professor

of Anthropology and Director, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna, Member, Commission on Nomadic Tribes, Government of India.

Fig. 38 : Session Chair Prof. Sachindra Narayan, Former Professor of Anthropology and Director, A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna and Dr. J. C. Patel, Professor of Sociology, Gujarat University.

Presentation of Group-I : Employment, Wages, Livelihood and Overall Quality of Life improvement of Migrant Tribal Population

- Questions related to wages of the construction workers were discussed and how to increase their wages. It has been suggested that the wages of the workers should be fixed appropriately and properly.
- There is need of registration of agricultural labour and their wages should be fixed by the Government.
- For all type of workers belonging to ST should be made available the wages at proper time, their salaries should be paid in appropriate time, if needed laws should be made.

- The women worker working under MNREGA should be provided with required facilities so that they would not migrate, like crèches for their children, maternity benefits etc.
- There is need of skill development of the tribal workers especially the youth to enhance their employability in the market and better bargaining power.

Fig. 39 : Presentation by group leader Shri Vipulbhai Pandya.

Presentation of Group-II : Health, Safety and Welfare of Migrant Tribal Population

- Issues of health of workers of different occupational groups were discussed.
- Diseases faced by different categories of workers and impact of such diseases and how to check them. Laws should be made to check them.
- There is a need to improve the conditions of primary health centres.
- There should be health camp for the health checkup of the migrant workers.

- For increasing awareness of rights of workers there should be centre at local level and efforts should be made for that.
- Safety issues of migrant workers involved in toddy tapping in South Gujarat were also raised by the group.

Presentation of Group-III : Women's and Children's Right of Migrant Tribal Population

- Women and children migrating from tribal area of Gujarat are found to be against their will. There is forced migration. The group suggested that there should be proper arrangement for taking care of tribal women migrating for work. There should be facilities for them at workplace.
- Women are found migrating for marriage as well as for livelihood to urban and other non-tribal area.
- There we find unequal wages and there is exploitation as well. In sugarcane there is question of identity and dignity of the women sugarcane workers. They are denied of equal wages in the field. There is economic exploitation of the women workers. Their situation worsens when the family is indebted.
- There was a discussion regarding the rights of children and their educational status in the context of migration. There was discussion regarding the shelter of the children, their health, education, safety.
- There is a need to organize awareness camp on relevant issues for the benefits of workers at the local level.
- Government should made available appropriate facilities for the education of the children of the migrating family.

- There should be toilet facilities for the women workers at the workplace and housing sites.
- The difficulties that are found in the context of women workers eligible for Government Welfare Schemes should be done away with.

Fig. 40 : Presentation by group leader Dr. Chandrika Raval.

- In Anganwadi centre breakfast for the migrant workers children are provided only for two to three months, but after that they are not giving the same.
- The ration meant for the workers at the home are taken away by the middlemen in their absence.

Presentation of Group-IV : Technology, Database of Migrant Workers and Support System

- Information for all the families migrating out should be registered and data should be collected.
- Information the migrant family migrating should be provided with the benefits they are eligible of.

- For data of migrant workers there is a need to develop software and mobile application.
- For dissemination of information about schemes, short video should be prepared by concerned authority.
- For the family migrating out there is a need of development of toll free number regarding the various schemes available for them.

Fig. 41 : Presentation by group leader Shri Balubhai Shekh.

After the group presentation both the chair given their remarks about the migrant workers and their situation.

Prof. Narayan stated that there is an important role to be played by the Tribal Research and Training Institute across the country in the process of collection of information and sharing that with the Government for befor implementation of their programmes, that can lead to an improvement in the quality of life of the tribals. However he found that most of the TRIs are not contributing as per the objectives laid down due to various reasons. He desired that he will discuss the matter with Government of India to enable the institutes to contribute more.

Fig. 42 : Address by the Chair Prof. Sachindra Narayan.

Professor J.C. Patel thanks all the group leaders for their presentations. He also shared the plight of tribal communities in general and migrant workers in particular. Tribal communities in South Gujarat are impacted by the process of migration. Migration impacts their social and cultural system in larger way. Tribal are migrating since last 50 to 60 years from South Gujarat.

He through some stories explain the plight of migrant tribals. In one story of Chudmo. He is working in a cloth shop in the Surat City but do not take his wife to the workplace. There is social exploitation of the scheduled tribes in the city.

Second example he cited was that of Bhundu who has 25 acres of land still works as labour taking a bullock cart. Now he is cultivating mango, sugarcane, berry etc. that helped in improving his life.

Fig. 43 : Address by the Co-Chair of the session Prof. J.C. Patel, Gujarat University.

Valedictory Session

Valedictory Lecture was given by Dr. Gaurang Jani, Professor, Department of Sociology, Gujarat University. Following points were put forth by Dr. Jani :

- He said in the beginning that if you add I to migration then it become immigration. In Gujarat there is a Tribal model of Development and Patidar model of Development. Patidar migrated abroad where as tribal migrate to urban area of Gujarat in search of livelihood. Patidar population is around 70 lakhs and Tribal population is around 90 lakhs however there is a wide difference in the livelihood situations of the tribes in the state as compared to the Patels and other upper caste.
- He discussed about the sugarcane cutter of Gujarat and the sugar factory of South Gujarat and the working conditions therein. The sugarcane cutters are also known as Koyata which means sickle that is used to cut the sugarcane. A team of sugarcane cutters are known as Koyata. In Bardoli the sugarcane factory owners are very rich and influential and own a number of factories. There is a confusion regarding the status of the *Koyata,* whether to consider then as agriculture labour or factory workers ? If they are considered as factory workers, then the owner have to pay all the benefits that are accrued to them.
- Migration through marriage (*lagna dwara sthalantar*) : There is migration in the form of tribal women marrying non-tribal especially with the Patels. There is shortage of bride among the Patel communities due to which they are marrying the tribal bride. But the tribal women marrying the Patels are not given any property rights, and are not a part of any decision making in the family.
- No where the non-tribal students of Gujarat are studying the issues of tribals in the state. There is a need in school colleges to have a course on the issues of the Scheduled Tribes. There is a need of sensitization of students and Researches on tribal issues of Gujarat.

Fig. 44 : Valedictory address by Dr. Gaurang Jani.

In the end of the workshop Shri Sarbeswar Sahoo of TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith summarized the discussions made during the day and thanks the delegates for participation in the workshop. He as suggested, stated that a follow up meeting to finalize the actionable points will be organized shortly at TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith.

Workshop on Tribal Migration in Gujarat
28th and 29th September, 2018
Programme Schedule
Day-I : 28-09-2018 (Friday)

Time	Items / Topics
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m	Registration and Refreshment
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon Inaugural Session	Speakers
Prayer	By Students of Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Welcome of guests and about the Workshop	Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyaya, Director, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Keynote Address	Dr. Vidyut Joshi, Former Vice-Chancellor, Bhavnagar University and Eminent Sociologist, Gujarat
Presidential Address	Dr. Anamik Shah, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Vote of Thanks	Shri Sarbeswar Sahoo, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
12.00 noon to 12-15 p.m.	*Tea / Coffee*
12.15. p.m. to 1.45 p.m	Session-I Overview of Tribal Migration in Gujarat
Session Chair Dr. Gaurishankar Pandya, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith (Retd.)	
Session Speakers	
Tribal Migration from Panchmahal and Dahod	1. Shri Vipul Pandya and team, Bandhkam Mazdoor Sangathan, Ahmedabad 2. Dr. Devchand Vahonia, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith
Tribal Migration from South Gujarat	3. Denis Macwan, Prayas, Ahmedabad 4. Prof. Leela Visaria, Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research & Swapath Trust, Ahmedabad 5. Shri Kishanbhai Kathood, Kanooni Sahaya and Manav Adhikar Sangh, Songadh
1.45 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Lunch Break
2.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m	Session-I Contd…
Session Chair Dr. Maheshbhai Gamit, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	
Session Speakers	
Tribal Migration from Sabarkantha and Banaskantha	6. Shri Dipakbhai Dabhi, Adivasi Sarvangi Vikas Sangh, Danta and his team 7. Shri Nalinbhai, Mamta Trust, Bhiloda 8. Shri Mustubhai Khan, Gramshilpi, Amirgadh
Tribal Migration from Nalsarovar area of Surendranagar	9. Shri Jamabhai Padhar, Tribal Leader, Ranagadh, Surendranagar
3.45. pm to 4.00 pm	Tea / Coffee
4.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Session-II Health, Safety, Women's and Child Right of Migrant Tribal Population
Chair : Dr. Dileep Mavalankar Director, Indian Institute of Public Health, Gandhinagar	
Topic and Session Speakers	
1. Overview of Health of Migrant Tribal Population and Initiatives of Government of Gujarat Dr. Umang Mishra, Nodal Officer, Epidemic Branch, Health Commissionerate, Gandhinagar	

2. "Child Rights of Migrant Tribals in Gujarat" : Shri Sukhdev Patel, Gantar, Patdi, Surendranagar 3. Issues of Migrant Tribal Women at Workplace : Ms. Neeta Hardikar, Anandi, Devgadh Baria 4. Housing Conditions of Construction Workers in Ahmedabad : Ms. Preeti Oza, Prayas, Ahmedabad; Professor Renu Desai, CUE, CEPT University, Ahmedabad 5. Shri Jayesh Solanki, Indian Red Cross Society, Ahmedabad

Day-II
29-09-2018 (Saturday)

Time	Items / Topics
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	*Refreshments and Tea*
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon	Session-III Governments Welfare, Social Security and Skill Development Programmes for the Migrant Tribal Population
Session Chair Dr. Satyakam Joshi, Director, CSS	
Session Speakers	
1. "Welfare Programmes for Construction Workers in Gujarat" : BOCWB, Ahmedabad 2. Shri Jagdish Patel, PTRC, Vadodara 3. Shri Vipul Ramani, TRTI, Gujarat Vidyapith	
12.00 noon to 12-15 p.m.	Tea / Coffee
12.15. p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Session-IV Group Discussion on Actionable points for improvement the Quality of Life of Migrant Tribal of Gujarat

Session Chair Dr. J. C. Patel, Professor of Sociology, Gujarat University	
Group Activities	
Group-I : Employment, Wages, Livelihood and Overall Quality of Life improvement of Migrant Tribal Population Group-II : Health, Safety and Welfare of Migrant Tribal Population Group-III : Women's and Children's Right of Migrant Tribal Population Group-IV : Technology, Database of Migrant Workers and Support System	
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Lunch Break
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Session-IV Contd...
Session Chair Prof. Sachindra Narayan, Former Professor of Anthropology and Director, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna, Member, Commission on Nomadic Tribes, Government of India and Dr. J. C. Patel, Professor of Sociology, Gujarat University	
Group Presentations	
Presentation by Group-I Presentation by Group-III	Presentation by Group-II Presentation by Group-IV
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Tea / Coffee
4.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Valedictory Session Valedictory address by Dr. Gaurang Jani, Professor of Sociology, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
5.00 p.m. to 5.10 p.m.	Vote of Thanks Sarbeswar Sahoo

★ ★ ★

ગુજરાત સરકારના આદિજાતિ વિકાસ વિભાગની પહેલ

શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં સ્થળાંતરિત આદિજાતિ શ્રમિકોના

પ્રશ્નો માટેની હેલ્પલાઈન

૧૮૦૦ ૨૩૩૭ ૯૨૮

1800 2337 928

૨૪ X ૭ કલાક કાર્યરત ફોન સેવા

કામદાર તરીકે આપની કોઈ તકલીફ છે ?

તો ફોન કરો ટોલ ફ્રી નંબર ૧૮૦૦ ૨૩૩૭ ૯૨૮

(૧) મજૂરી કરવા નિકળેલા કોઈપણ આદિવાસી શ્રમિક પોતે કે અન્ય કોઈ આ ટોલ ફ્રી નંબર ઉપર ફોન કરીને આદિવાસી શ્રમિકોને મદદ કરી શકે છે.

(૨) જ્યારે ઠેકેદાર સમયસર પગાર ચુકવતા ન હોય, પુરતુ વેતન ચુકવતા ન હોય.

(૩) જ્યારે બળજબરીથી કામ કરાવવામાં આવતુ હોય.

(૪) જ્યારે કામ કરાવ્યા બાદ ધમકી આપી કાઢી મુકવામાં આવતા હોય.

(૫) જ્યારે કામના સ્થળે કે રોડ અકસ્માત ની ઘટના ઘટી હોય.

(૬) કોઈ આદિવાસી મહિલા સાથે છેડછાડ થઈ હોય કે જાતિય શોષણ થઈ રહ્યુ હોય.

(૭) ગેર કાયદેસર રીતે અને બળજબરી પુર્વક જ્યારે રહેઠાણની જગ્યાએથી હટાવવામાં આવી રહ્યા હોય.

(૮) જ્યારે કામના સ્થળે પીવાના પાણી, શૌચાલય, બાથરૂમ જેવી સવલતો અને સલામતીના સાધનો આપવામાં આવતા ન હોય.

(૯) જ્યારે બાળકને નજીકની આંગણવાડી કે સ્કુલમાં દાખલ કરાવવાના હોય.

(૧૦)જ્યારે શ્રમિકો માટેની કલ્યાણકારી યોજનાઓનો લાભ મેળવવાનો હોય.

સ્થળાંતરિત આદિજાતિ

શ્રમિકોની હેલ્પ લાઈન નંબર

૧૮૦૦ ૨૩૩૭ ૯૨૮

સ્થળાંતરિત આદિજાતિ કામદાર સહાયતા કેન્દ્ર

આદિજાતિ વિકાસ વિભાગ, ગુજરાત સરકાર, ગાંધીનગર

સ્થળ : આદિવાસી સંશોધન અને તાલીમ કેન્દ્ર, ગુજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ, અમદાવાદ